

The Principia.

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The Principia

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PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound moral
Christian reforms; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, the rum traffic, and
all cruel crimes—the application of Christian principles to all the relations, do-
mestic, business arrangements, and aims of life—to the individual, the family,
the Church, the State, the Nation—to the work of converting the world to
God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the
type of Heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law,
our repository, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine prom-
ises; our penalty, the whole armor of God.

—All letters friendly, please copy, or notice.

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the Scriptures against Slavery, and the Scrip-
tural method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony: If they speak not according to the
word, it is because there is no light in them." Isa. viii. 20. "All Scripture is
given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for
reproof, for instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, thor-
oughly furnished in all good works." 1 Tim. iii. 16, 17.

Part III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the
Bible.

CHAPTER XXV.

[Continued.]

PROPHESIES OF ZEPHANIAH AND HOSEA.

Zephaniah prophesied during the reign of Josiah, who
was one of the best of the kings of Judah, after its separation
from the ten tribes. Yet, even then, the sin of oppres-
sion existed, and must needs be reprobated.

"Wo to her that is filthy and polluted, to the oppressing city.
She obeyed not the voice; she received not correction,
she trusted not in the Lord, she drew not near to her
God. Her princes within her, are roaring lions; her judges
are evening wolves, they gnaw not the bones till the morn-
ing. Her prophets are light and treacherous persons, her
priests have polluted the sanctuary, they have done violence
to the law."—(Chap. iii. 1-4.)

"Jerusalem was become filthy and polluted, she was glutton-
ous, luxurious, and infamous for all kinds of wickedness,
especially for violence and oppression."—(Scott's) Commenta-
ry.

Even at that early period, their princes and judges were
like ravenous beasts, eating their prey, and deliberately
securing portions of it for their own future use and suste-
nance, as wolves reserve the bones of their victims. Their
prophets were superficial, thoughtless of the high respon-
sibilities of their position, and ready to betray the sacred in-
terests committed to them, for a share of the spoils, for
princely patronage, or popular favor. Their priests per-
verted the law, and polluted the house of worship with
their unaccepting prayers and devotions. Can we steadily
contemplate the picture, without recognizing the resem-
blance to scenes and characters passing before us, on the
stage of the present generation? Then, as now, there were
probably few religious people who would not have regard-
ed the application of the perit to their own revered
religious teachers as a slander. When faithful ministers
of religion are numerous, the very fact carries along with
it and includes the fact of a deluded populace to hang up
on their lips, to follow their lead and to sustain them. And
this involves and includes likewise the fact of few faithful
teachers, and few who have a heart to hear, to follow, and
to support them. The prophet Zephaniah, like the other
true prophets, must have stood almost alone, with but a few
obscure hearers, while the false prophets doubtless attract-
ed great crowds, and were applauded, as fashionable and

refined congregations, who really believed themselves to be
true worshippers of the God of Israel, and their false prop-
hets to be His true messengers! "There is a way that
seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways
of death."—(Prov. xii. 12, and xxi. 25). "A deceived heart
hath turned him aside."—(1 sa. xlv. 20). The scribes and
Pharisees whom Christ denounced as hypocrites, "trusted in
themselves that they were righteous, and despised others."
(Luke xviii. 9.)

HOSEA.

Hosea was contemporary with Isaiah "in the days of Jo-
tham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, and in the days
of Jeroboam, the son of Joash, king of Israel." He is
supposed to have been of the kingdom of Israel, though his
prophecies relate, frequently, to Judah also."—(Vide Scott).

"Hear the word of the Lord, ye children of Israel, for
the Lord hath a controversy with the inhabitants of the
land, because there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge
of God in the land. By swearing and lying, and killing,
and stealing, and committing adultery, they break out, and
blood toucheth blood. Therefore, the land shall mourn,
and every one that dwelleth therein shall languish, with
the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of heaven, yea,
the fishes of the sea also shall be taken away." (Chap. iv.
1-3.)

"There was hardly any sincerity, veracity, or fidelity, to
be found among them, they were dissemblers in religion
and they were deceivers and impostors in their commerce
with each other. As there was no honesty among them,
it was hardly to be expected that there would be any
mercy, or compassion, or kindness to the poor and afflic-
ted; and in fact, they were cruel and selfish extortioners,
and oppressors of the poor."—(Scott's Commentary.)

Where there is no mercy, there is no true knowledge
of God. Falsehood, murder, theft, and licentiousness are
naturally involved in oppression, or grow out of it. The
oppressions of American chattel slavery and slaveholding,
are most notoriously and signally of this character and
tendency. Its outbreaks in those directions, are constant,
continuous, and closely connected. The picture is true to
the life, and answers as well for a prophecy of what is
now the present, as for a delineation of the past.

The prophet proceeds

"Yet, let no man strive nor reprove another, for they
people are as they that strive with the priest. Therefore,
smite thou fall in the day, and the prophet also shall fall
with thee."—(v. 4-5.)

The meaning seems to be this

"Yet no man contendeth, and no man reproveth." This
is a natural rendering, and gives a very useful sense of the
Hebrew future—Bishop Newcombe.

"While wickedness of all kinds was committed, there was
no one either denigrating, praising, or prophetic, who protested
against it, or steadily opposed it."—(Scott's Commentary.)

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." (v. 6.)
"And there shall be like people, like priest: and I will
punish them for their ways, and reward them for their do-
ings."—(v. 7.)

"He, Ephraim, is a merchant, the balances of deceit
are in his hands, he loveth oppression. And Ephraim said,
Yet I am become rich. I have found me out substance. In
all my labors, they shall find no iniquity in me that were
sin."—(Chap. xii. 1-5.)

"They ascribed their wealth to their own industry, and
thought it a substantial advantage and though the proph-
ets might condemn them, they were satisfied that they could
not be detected in any iniquitous method of getting rich,
that could properly be called sin, or deserve the wrath of
God. What was not to be absolutely justified, might, at
least, be excused."—(Scott's Commentary.)

In more modern phraseology, the prophet represents
Ephraim as half-confessing that his practices were not ex-
actly equitable, or right in the abstract, yet, under the
peculiar circumstances, he did not think that they could be
unlawfully condemned as *in per se*.
The God of Israel thought otherwise

"Ephraim provoked him to anger, most bitterly, be-
fore shall he leave his blood upon him, and its reproach
shall his Lord return unto him."—v. 14.

"Samaria shall become desolate, for she hath rebelled
against her God, they shall fall by the sword."—(Chap
xvii. 16.)

And yet the excuses of Ephraim were less strikingly pre-
posterous than are those of the religious teachers of our
day, who deny that slavery and slaveholding are 'sin per
se.' Extortion and fraud, the characteristic sins of Ephraim,
were far less intense and aggravated than the sin of taking
—not only a part of a man's earnings, but the whole of
them—not only all his earnings and property, but the man
himself, all his future earnings, his children and children's
children, and all their earnings, in perpetuity. No other
oppression equals that of American slavery and slavehold-
ing. More tolerable, in the Day of Judgment, will it be for
Samaria, than for American slaveholders and their defend-
ers.

THE COMING REVOLUTION—THE WAR—SLAVERY AND ABOLITION.

PROGRESS OF SENTIMENT.

NUMBER TWO.

We continue our extracts from contemporary journals,
more or less favorable to a rational abolition of slavery, as
a means of terminating the war.

We do not, of course, approve all the various plans, nor
all the diverse sentiments embraced in these extracts. Many
who are in process of enlightenment, are, as yet, able only to
"see men as trees walking." We welcome, nevertheless,
the expressions of all honest, earnest minds, and trust to
time, reflection, and Divine Providence, to elicit truth and
secure its adoption.

28. PEACE WITHOUT ABOLITION NOT DESIRABLE.

The Republican and Democrat, Norristown, Pa., July 12,
has the following.

PEACE POSSIBLE.

The Register quotes the following, approvingly, from a
Troy paper.

"We have the best authority for saying that some three
weeks ago, a leading gentleman of New-York City volun-
tarily took upon himself the office of a Commissioner to
Montgomery.—He possessed a reputation and credentials
which enabled him to approach Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet
and he did so with confidence. He laid before them all the
features of the case, as it presents itself to the minds of con-
servative gentlemen of the North, and in conclusion asked
them "whether it was possible that there could be a re-
construction of the Union upon the basis of 36 30, and a
Congressional recognition of the institution of Slavery, and
its perpetuity. He was told, by Jeff. Davis himself, that
such a reorganization was all that was desired and the
tender of an arrangement on the basis from President Lin-
coln, or from Congress, would instantly terminate hostil-
ities."

To which the Republican and Democrat responds,
The logical conclusion of the above is, that the Southern
rebels are confessedly and exclusively waging war in behalf
of slavery. Now, would it be thought treason for the
North to war in behalf of Freedom? The last census
shows that there are but four hundred thousand indi-
vidual slaveholders in the whole Union, and for the bene-
fit of these our brave Northern volunteers are obliged to
leave home and endure the risks and hardships of the bat-
tle field!

"After the features of the case were laid before Jeff.
(reads the extracts) he said if slavery were only recognized
as perpetual below 36 30, and the Union reconstructed,
hostilities would instantly cease. Wonderful condescension
magnanimity! It is nearly as cool, but not half so reason-
able and just, as John Brown's proposition to Cor-
Wise, to instantly abolish Slavery in Virginia.

29. THE SECRET OF DEFEAT.

From the Erie True American, July 20.
We have no desire to dwell upon the disaster which at-
tended the Federal arms at Bull Run, and which covered

all true Americans with a pall of gloom. And we bring no charge of enmity against any one. Perhaps this experience was necessary. We needed this lesson to arouse us to a full appreciation of the character of the merciless foe with which we have to contend, and of the manner in which such foe should be met. Heaven grant that this affair, for high moral ends, may be a warning in the land, this wide-spread improvement, these desolated households! The lesson of defense is this: slavery is the animus of this rebellion and must be crushed with it. We shall learn not to fight the effect while nursing the cause, but to drive it to the front, to the front of the fighting force and what is the enemy that we have to meet. We shall have less of the futile work of discouraging rebellion by conciliating oppression. Conquest comes all the sooner and all the more certain for the defeat. Strike the enemy in its weakest point, let the deed and the deed be done. Let the people sustain the Government, and the Government will do its whole duty.

30. REPULSING NATURAL ALLIES.

From the *American Baptist*, July 30. (Editorial.)

The lesson of the late battle ought to convince us that we must destroy slavery, or slavery will destroy us. The wreck of one fine army shows us what will be the fate of a nation on which our hands are laid. Let us drive the pro-slavery influences. If we are to be held hand and foot to the dead carcass of slavery, *repulsing with cold disdain our natural allies*, and courting our enemies by protecting them in their oppressions; and if our success is to be suspended on the sympathies of those who are in no way our friends, whose sympathies are not in unison with the beating of the popular heart of this nation, then we protest against raising any new armies, or fighting any more battles.

31. OVERTHROW OF SLAVERY OR OF INDEPENDENCE—REMARKABLE CASE OF CONVERSION.

The *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, of Aug. 5, has a letter from a Washington Correspondent, which contains the following.

The terrible disaster—for it was a stupendous reverse to our arms—of last Sunday at Bull's Run has taught the nation our lesson. At least such is my belief—the lesson that the rebel States can be conquered in but one way, and that, by the aid of the slaves in those States. It is simply a question of the overthrow of slavery, or the independence of the slave States. One result or the other is as certain as the sunrise. The late disaster at Bull's Run has convinced all reasonable men that the rebellion cannot be easily put down. It is, in fact, a gigantic job for the government to conquer it. It cannot be done without striking at the heart of the monster. Slavery caused all our trouble, and all our reverses. We must strike at them, and its overthrow alone can put out the fire.

I judge that this lesson has sunk deep into the hearts of the people from what I hear from everybody around me. The Democratic Deeds of the rebellion, the devotion of slaves as an engine of meat, said the other day, to the battle-field, a Breckinridge Democrat. *Coming home I turned into a fighting Abolitionist!* This is the experience of thousands and tens of thousands."

32. "ANTI-SLAVERY CONVERTS BY THOUSANDS."

From the *N. Y. World* July 30. (Editorial.)

The war has disorganized not only business but politics. States where it prevails, wealth, destruction, unemployment. The Constitution of the country, but in the sentiments of the people on public affairs, and in the relative strength of parties. The masses are united in unrelenting hostility to the introduction of violence as a means of obtaining power and to the idea that the rights of the individual are to be sacrificed to the merits of that interest which was the first to resort to violence. Anti-slavery counts its converts by thousands, and not the least zealous of these are the many Democrats who have for years under-estimated the evils of slavery and the need of radical action to its removal. It is beginning to be seen that in its effect on individuals it is pernicious: that if, in a state of bondage, slaves are civilized it is at the expense of their masters, who are barbarized by the process; that as a system of labor it is, in many of the States where it prevails, wealth, destruction, unemployment; and that as an element of political power, it is divisive, overbearing, and unjust. Its history is full of horrors. It kept South Carolina and other states in a state of craven submission to the British during the Revolution; it interposed, when the Revolution broke out, a barrier to the progress of the war which arose in perfecting our Union; it has claimed for itself recognition and privileges which no other interest in the country has dared to aspire to, and it has finally assaulted, with deadly intent, the government and the Constitution itself.

The chief weapon of slavery, for many years, has been terror. It has threatened war, bloodshed, violence, devastation, a dissolution of the Union if its claims were not conceded. But the thing has gone, or will be taken from its grasp. The Union has been saved, and the thing is not dissolved, if war will not extort from us what we were wont to persuasion, and the claims of slavery on its own merits, cannot elicit our sympathies nor command our votes, whose is its condition? It is the Jackson stripped of its skin; it is the Ishmael, whose life is a mockery. Its defeat is more humiliating in proportion as his flag was

noisy and ferocious. The Constitution re-establishest the revolted states, in its own name and under color of a war against slavery, is nevertheless fatal to slavery; as a political power, because the only strength of that institution as a political power, apart from the right of representation yielded to it in the Constitution, was in its supposed capacity to break the Union and forever destroy our people, if its clamors, fiercely renewed every day for further favors, were not conceded to.

33. HOW TO SOLVE THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

To the *Editor of the New York Times*:

You are right—the "Nigger" is both the remote and proximate cause of our present National disease.

Which fact being patent to all political Doctors—what are the indications to be followed in the treatment of the case? First, remove the cause and the disease is cured. But how, asks the sick man, is this to be done? I will tell you. Let the Commanding General who advances on Manassas Junction, lay out his plan of attack, by regular approach lines and regular columns, regular saps, earthworks, etc., and at the head of one hundred thousand men, at a proper stand point, erect a liberty-pole, beat the drum, and declare, as a military necessity, *freedom to all the Niggers in Eastern Virginia*, and let them shovel dirt for liberty at the base of the rebel works, and at the junction.

They will require no electric telegraph to circulate your proclamation—but will at once flock to your standard, excavate your trenches, dig your long lines of circumvallation, erect your earthworks, and mount your batteries with a rapidity.

White men, and especially soldiers, should not be required to perform this labor. They should be distributed along the lines of your works, as sharpshooters, artilleryists, etc., to protect your laborers as they advance towards the main line of the rebel works.

In this method of treating our present National disease, you strike a double blow at all traitors and rebels who would overthrow the Constitution and the laws. The great battle of our nation's life and liberty is to be fought on the "sacred soil" of Virginia. In this manner we are sure to win, and other portions of our infatuated nation will shrink from the contest, having no desire to see this course of treatment applied to them.

A skillful surgeon amputates a hand or an arm to save the life of the patient, and so would I like manner, to save all the institutions of our great nation, proclaim freedom to negroes in Eastern Virginia, thereby destroying all her material power and energy for evil.

AN ALEXANDER STEPHENS, DEMOCRAT,
"FREE-SOIL" AND "ANTI-SLAVERY" MAN.

34. PETITION TO CONGRESS.

The following petition to Congress from the New-York Republican Central Club was adopted at the last meeting:

Whereas, Ever since the establishment of our Government, slavery has been a constant source of disturbance and crime; and whereas we believe that the present conflict will prove to be irrepressible so long as slavery exists, inasmuch as it is the sole cause of the present war and consequently will generate further war and whereas we believe it is the duty of Congress to resort to every Constitutional method of saving the nation and future generations from the enormous debt and loss of life which we now are threatened; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the President of the Senate and the people of the North will faithfully sustain those members in Congress who vote for improving the present constitutional opportunity of delivering the nation from the great curse of slavery. And, in view of the formidable opposition to the passage of the proposed law, we, the Republican Central Congress not to leave Washington until they shall have either passed in substance the proposed law of the Hon. Seth C. Pomeroy, for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion by abolishing slavery in the seceded States, amended so as to include the seceded States, or until the Union slaveholders out of the confiscated property of the rebels, or abolish the Fugitive Slave law as certain to said seceded States.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing be transmitted by mail to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the request that they be read in both Houses of Congress.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Aug. 2.

35. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

We next cite the *New-York Herald*. There must be a change in the wind, when Bennett's Herald is scowling round. It took one swing, from Secession to National Union, on the fall of Fort Sumpter. It takes another swing, from the Rights of the slaveholder to the annihilation of those pretended rights, on the repulse at Bull's Run.—Of course it must have a smack of the "Slave" in it or it wouldn't be Bennett, or satisfy his old patrons.—Whether his proposal to take the slaves from their present masters, the *Oligarchs*, or to sell them cheap to the poor whites, was made in earnest, or was intended for sport, matters little. He could hardly have expected that such a proposal would find favor. The article sufficiently shows that the *shrewd Editor* has discovered that the popular will is

about to decree the defeat of the "700,000" slaveholders, by throwing their slaves; and, as usual, he wants to profit by his idea of having been among the first to suggest such a measure, though he continues his abuse of the "nigger-and abolitionists" as usual.

We give his characteristic article, entire.

How TO END THE WAR. AS NABOT MAN.—(The gross has voted 500,000 men and \$100,000,000 to carry on the war, and the government is embarrassed to find that the great rebellion is not going to be put down. It is a great rebellion, and there is nothing left for us but to go through it; but the question is, how it can be carried to a speedy termination: for a long, languishing war would be destructive to every interest. The plan, then, is to raise 500,000 men, and to put 100,000 on the front line, and \$600,000,000 instead of \$500,000,000. The defeat at Bull Run will make the war cost us \$100,000,000 more than would have been necessary had not that foolish advance on Richmond been made. Under the organizing mind of McClellan, let the 600,000 men be sent to some twenty or thirty camps of instruction, and, after being duly drilled and formed into corps under the best officers, let 200,000 be placed on the line of the Potomac by next October, and then let 200,000 more be sent to the front line, capturing the rebels on their own banks, including New Orleans. The 200,000 more be sent by sea to operate in sundry columns from the Atlantic coast, capturing Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Pensacola. As nearly the whole rebel army is in Virginia, let the slaves be sent to the rebel army. The States would be rapidly conquered; for the rebel army between Richmond and Virginia could not go to their relief, with 200,000 Union troops in their rear, on the banks of the Potomac, ready to march after them, taking the rebels by surprise.

As the slaves are mostly to be found in the cotton States, these contraband goods would become spoils of war, together with all the real and personal estate of the secessionists, in pursuance of the act recently introduced into Congress, confiscating all the property of the rebels, horses, land, and horses and negroes. The slaveholders in the revolted States number about 200,000. Their slaves number about 3,000,000. There are about 750,000 poor whites, heads of families, in those States, who have no slaves and no interest in slavery; let the slaves be sold to them at \$25 per head, the price of a live Yankee caught at sea by the privateers of Jefferson Davis—the terms to be either cash or credit to be redeemed in cotton. This sale would at once create a majority of Union men throughout the States, and would give the government a revenue of fifty millions of dollars, which would pay the expense of the war. Then the cotton of the present slaveholders, which will be found accumulated at the seaports and other points, must also be seized and sold to England and France, and the proceeds of the sale sent to the government, on the war, filling the treasury and saving our government the necessity of taxation by revenue, or in any other shape for years to come. This would the war be finished, peace established and the Union restored. And, as nearly the whole of the rebel army is in Virginia, let the slaves be sent to the rebel army. If it be not done, it will only be because we have not the right kind of men to comprehend the plan or to carry out the programme.

Thus much for the *Herald*. Bating the "Stanic" element, which no decent man will think of adopting, the details of the plan will repay study.

36. IF IT IS NECESSARY.

"IF IT IS NECESSARY."—United States Senators, we notice, have acquired the courage to say they are willing to send into slavery the most severe judgments, if it is necessary to preserve the Union and suppress the Rebellion. "If it is necessary" is only the prelude to the annunciation of the phrase, *minus* the first word. The preservation of the Union, and the abolition of slavery are convertible terms. Union and abolition. Do either, and the other is done.—*P. M. Loc Com.*

37. SLAVERY OUR NATION'S WORST ENEMY.

When God had borne long with the cruel oppressions of Egypt, and sent his servant Moses to deliver his people Pharaoh and the people were unwilling to yield the advantages they had reaped from the unrequited toil of the enslaved Israelites. They therefore very naturally, and wickedly refused to abandon their great wickedness, and to preserve the Union and suppress the Rebellion. "If it is necessary" is only the prelude to the annunciation of the phrase, *minus* the first word. The preservation of the Union, and the abolition of slavery are convertible terms. Union and abolition. Do either, and the other is done.—*P. M. Loc Com.*

policy of its rebellious subjects and of itself, which cannot be hidden and which constantly intrudes itself at every step as if it must have place? Suppose that the traitors, obeying their darling wish, a recognition of foreign powers, compelling Government to make war instead of suppressing rebellion and compelling obedience to the laws? Why, the luxury only shows itself the stronger. From the moment when that change in the position of the belligerents is consummated, the attitude of the Government towards slavery is changed. Instead of being an object of protection under constitutional obligations, it becomes the great weakness of an enemy with whom we are waging war; its weakness must be protected as it will be turned in every possible way against our antagonists. All the difficulties which now surround our treatment of slaves as contraband would pass away. They would be persons then, to be treated as enemies if found in arms against us; to be armed by us should they prove willing to fight our battles. What would be the consequence? The formal recognition of a state of war would not terminate but intensify hostilities. It would arm the Government with a new and treacherous weapon, would justify it in proclaiming freedom to the slave and would utterly annihilate the servile institution before peace could be used to interpose the shield of the Union between the South and the sin which is now fading it out.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

ALL LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to J. B. WILLIAMS, the Publisher.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GODDELL.

ORDERS for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on a slip of paper separate from suggestions and communications for the Editor—because business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publishers is on one slip of paper, and what is designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all may be put into one envelope, and directed to either.

ALL letters for us should be carefully directed to 339 Pearl street, not to 45 Beekman street, nor to Box 1212, (the former address of Wm. Goddell, where some of his letters continue to be sent.) This is the more important note, as all our readers, as now removed; and letters directed there will be lost.

WOULD EMANCIPATION BE UNSAFE?

WOULD IT EXCITE TO MASSACRES AND DEEDS OF BARBARITY?

NUMBER III.

We resume our discussion of this old objection to immediate emancipation, which has recently been revived. Having quoted from, and answered the *N. Y. Evening Post*, we now proceed, as we proposed, to review a late article of

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

In the Independent of Aug. 1, appears a letter to Lord Shaftesbury, by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. The occasion and object of this letter, appears to have been the same as with those of the article in the *Evening Post*. The English Government and people seem indisposed to sympathize with us as we could wish, in our war with the Southern rebels. The reason assigned is, that in resisting the pro-slavery rebellion, we do not liberate and enlist in our support, the slaves. The effort of Mrs. Stowe and of the *Evening Post*, is to furnish a reply to the objections of our friends in England, and vindicate the American Government and the people of the North, in the anomalous position they have taken.

The line of Mrs. Stowe's argument, accordingly, is in accordance with that of the North. After alluding to the enthusiasm with which the North rose to put down the rebellion, and the readiness with which abolitionists, including Mr. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, joined in the rally, the writer says:

"In opposition to such a mighty tide of influences, all sweeping in one direction, it seems to the friends of the anti-slavery cause but a slight statement that individual generals have promised to put down slave insurrections, and that slaves have been, in isolated instances, returned from Federal camps. Such statements have always met with a prompt and energetic rebuke on the part of the Northern people; and already the number of slaves liberated by our army is counted by hundreds, while the number returned have been the rare exceptions. The refusal of the Northern negro regiments has also been criticised in England, as showing a want of proper feeling to the race. But

my Lords, as has been the desire of our Northern States as brothers, as Christians, as men of humanity, to avoid, as far as possible, raising the awful whirlwind of conflicting races. While we hold in our hand the match which might ignite that powder magazine, an awful pity and fear stays us. Any other way is better for the slave himself, than the war of blood—unless it can be shown that it is precipitated, this way will become one of barbarities hitherto unknown in civilization. It has been the object of our Government to preserve our army free from all impulses of vindictive passion, and to make it an instrument of preserving order and tranquillity in all the regions where it moves. A negro insurrection would be the most unfortunate thing possible for that injured race, whose freedom is coming, on the wings of every hour. Untaught and furious they would perpetrate deeds which would check the rising sympathies of the world, and needlessly complicate the majestic movement which we trust is designed at last to humble and destroy the power of their oppressors. Our army is followed by the prayers of slaves who find no difficulty in understanding that our success means good to them. Our friends in England, who gallantly labored with us in the moral struggle which brought on this crisis, now understand its high significance, and aid us with their prayers."

We deeply regret that, at any time, especially at such a crisis as the present, Mrs. Stowe should have been betrayed into the grave errors of confounding a national abolition of slavery, with a negro insurrection, of assuming that the former would be stimulating the latter, instead of preventing it, by taking away the occasion, if, by insurrection, be meant "a whirlwind of conflicting races;" of "barbarities hitherto unknown in civilization," of anything, in fact, but the support of the government by black citizens as well as by white citizens, and for the ends of liberty instead of perpetual thraldom.

We do not understand why the rising of a negro population, taking up arms in support of a National Government protecting them from "barbarities" unparalleled in "civilization," should be called an insurrection, any more than a similar uprising of a white population, should be called a rebellion; nor why the latter should be lauded as patriotic, while the former is to be deprecated as "unfortunate."

We fail to see how a rising of the slaves against the Southern rebels or the Confederate States, or against those who claim them as chattels, can be called an insurrection, nor do we see against what authority they would be in rebellion, (especially if enlisted, like other soldiers, in the service of the Federal Government), unless the validity of the Confederate Government is to be recognized.

Even if a "war of races" should ensue, we fail to see why or wherein it would involve "barbarities hitherto unknown in civilization," any more than does the war now raging between men of the same race. In short, as a civil war is now upon us, and is likely to continue until the Government or the rebels gets the victory, we cannot see wherein it is worse, or more "barbarous" for black men to kill white men, than for white men to kill one another. We see not what reason there can be for making a distinction between white men and black men, or between slaves and other persons when the controversy is between loyal men and rebels. We see neither the humanity nor the wisdom of prolonging the horrors and doubling the victims of the war, by repelling from the ranks of loyalty half a million or more of stalwart loyal men, whose help would soon settle the question, and repelling them merely because they were black men, or because they are slaves.

And we marvel, greatly, that, of all living writers, the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* should have fallen into the very error that her immortal book, the great work of her life, has been supposed to have done so much to dispel—the error of attributing to negroes, to black men, to slaves, to emancipated slaves, a ferocity of character that would render them furious at the very moment when the highest earthly boon was conferred upon them. We could conceive of Miss Ophelia as having some remains of the prejudices of Northern white people on this subject, which would find no place in the breast of little Eva, but we should have presumed that the author, with her keen perception of the distinction between those two characters, and capable of delineating an *Uncle Tom*, mild and submissive to a fault, would have been far from attributing to the negroes, as a race, or to the slave, as a class, the strong tendencies to vengeance that her argument here involves,—a tendency, too strong to be repressed by the stern discipline of the army, in which it has been proposed to enroll them—a tendency too strong to be curbed by the instinctive agency which

the author of *Uncle Tom* ascribes to them. We strong to be restrained by the fear of that palest vengeance which men the part of the whites that enters into the very picture here presented to us. If finding no difficulty in understanding that the success of our arms means good to them, even now, and the meagre manifestations thus far witnessed, and in the face of military orders repelling them, it seems incredible that they should find a difficulty in understanding that the freedom and safety of themselves, their wives, and their children were conditioned and dependent upon their strict obedience to the salutary orders with which their emancipation and enlistment would, of course, be accompanied. What may be the characteristic faults of the negroes as a race, or of slaves as a class, the want of a sense of the necessity of subordination to the whites who command them, cannot, certainly, be attributed to them.

At this very moment, an objection, the very antipode of this, is the one most current in this nation, and most potent now, in bar of their claims to be enrolled in the ranks of loyal American freemen. The objection is, not that they are too unmanageable to be emancipated, but that they are too docile in being governed; not that, if emancipated, they would be furious, but that they would be too feeble and indifferent to profit by the offer of freedom; not that there is danger of their rising in wrath to assert their liberties, but that there seems no prospect of their rising at all!

If the slaves wanted their freedom, why don't they rise now, when they have an opportunity? "Why do the slaves and free colored people assist in throwing up intrenchments for the rebels?" While we are now writing, a letter filled with such taunts, under the signature of a citizen of Philadelphia, who gives his street and number, comes to us to demand a reply. Shall we send him a copy of the *Evening Post*, deprecating their aid, or the similar letter of Mrs. Stowe? As an abolitionist, we should be ashamed to send him anti-slavery utterances of this kind, well knowing the bitter retorts they would provoke. We may, perhaps publish and answer that Philadelphia letter if we can find room. But can we answer it, without having, first, in the name of American anti-slavery men, disclaimed and repudiated against the utterances of the *Evening Post*, and Mrs. Stowe?

In our review, last week, of the articles from the *London Economist* and *New York Evening Post*, we could not forbear remarking upon the hard lot of the cause of negro emancipation, in being staved off in time of peace, on the plea of the lack of Constitutional authority; and then when the "war power" of John Quincy Adams is invoked, being staved off again, on the plea that it is not the proper work of war, but of peace. We must now add to this, the harder lot of the slave, in being bluffed off, not by enemies alone, but by friends: of being scornfully jeered at, by the former, as too cowardly and too servile to strike for liberty; and still more injuriously repelled by the latter, in the day of the nation's struggle for existence against the slaveholder's rebellion, on the charge that he is too "untamable and furious" to be permitted to fight with the rest of his countrymen, for his country and for freedom!

Well may the poor slave despair of help from man and turn his eye upward, to the Great Refuge of the oppressed, for strength to serve his own holy war for resistance. If anything remained to be drank of his bitter cup, it is reached now here. If anything were needed to excuse even such terrible efforts for deliverance as the writers under review have described, their own peas have furnished what was lacking before. If ever such scenes should be realized, it will be because their counsels have prevailed.

More than ever do we thank God for the pure light His own blessed word to guide us, in advocating the cause of the oppressed, amid the jarring discords of human prejudice, the pride of human wisdom, and the madness of human profanity.

"Let my people go, that they may serve me"—"Ere will judgment in the morning"—"without delay"—"Deliver him that is spoiled, out of the hand of the oppressor"—whether in time of war or in time of peace—whether under the Constitution or over it, whether by the peace power or the war power. "If ye are willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land, but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." "The nation and the kingdom that will not serve

him, shall perish, yea, those nations shall utterly be wasted." This is the way in which the righteous will be heard and obey Him.

DR. CHEEVER'S RETURN TO THE NORTH—Dr. Cheever is greeted with jubilation by the friends of freedom here. Having performed a great work in Great Britain, he returns at a time when his important labors and councils are much needed in this country. At present, he is visiting friends in New England, but is expected to resume his pastoral labors in this city, in long.

Just before his departure from his labors, a public meeting was held to present him with an address and token of sympathy.

The following is the address presented on the occasion to Dr. Cheever by Lord Shaftesbury.

To the Rev. G. B. Cheever, D.D., Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New York

My Dear Sir,—A number of English gentlemen desire to show their sympathy with the friends of freedom in America, by testifying to yourself their high sense of the services you have rendered to the cause of humanity. For more than a quarter of a century you have with admirable consistency, boldness and writing, maintained the inalienable right of every human being to his personal liberty, and in the face of an opposition which few would have had the firmness to withstand, you have boldly proclaimed it to be a crime to reduce any man to the condition of a slave.

"Your published works, *God against Slavery* and the *Crime of Slavery*, are eminently distinguished by learning and real, directed by the purest Christian morality, and will, we doubt not, tend to future generations in this country and in your own, as an irrefragable defence of freedom. We desire that in leaving our shores you should bear with you some testimony of our admiration for the high qualities both of head and heart which you have displayed, no less in advocating the rights of the oppressed than in ending with Christian forbearance and meekness the unrelenting hostility which your efforts on behalf of the enslaved have excited. We therefore beg your acceptance of this piece of plate, which you will find engraved on some names not unknown to the friends of the oppressed, with this copy of the works of Lord Erskine, the great constitutional lawyer, and advocate of personal liberty; and this sum of money, which we know will be expended to promote the cause of human freedom, and as such will be a testimony to the wisdom of your health and success, and on behalf of the subscribers we append our names.

"SHAFTESBURY, Chairman.
S. M. MOLEY, Treasurer.
M. A. GARVEY, Hon. Sec."

The piece of plate presented was a silver salver, weighing 24 ounces, and inscribed with the following inscription:

Presented to the Rev. G. B. Cheever, D.D., Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New York, in token of the honor in which he is held by British Christians, and of their sympathy with him in the noble and consistent course he has pursued in cultivating slaveholding as an agent of God, and a violation of the first rights of humanity.

Right Honorable the Earl of Shaftesbury, Chairman.

Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird. Rev Thomas James.
Edward Baines, Esq., M. P. James Kershaw, Esq., M. P.
John Lubbock, Esq., M. P. John Kinnaird, Esq., M. P.
Rev. Thomas Binney. Robert Lush, Esq., Q. C.
Rev. William Brock. Charles Edward Mudd, Esq.
Charles Buxton, Esq., M. P. Rev. James Sherman
T. M. Coombe, Esq., M. P. John Stoughton
Rev. John H. Croley. Rev. John H. Croley.
Rev. R. M. Ferguson, L. D. Rev. James H. Wilson.
Robert Hanbury, Esq., M. P. Joshua Wilson, Esq.
Samuel Morley, Esq., Treasurer.
M. A. Garvey, Esq., Honorable Secretary.

For the Principia.

I suggest the following as a form of PETITION to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

We the undersigned inhabitants of _____ do respectfully represent to your Excellency that we think there is danger that England may be induced to recognize the so-called "Confederate States" as a government, and to present this, and to make the way short and decisive? We petition that as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army you immediately proclaim EMANCIPATION to all the slaves. If this can be postponed, there is much to fear that the Rebellion will triumph. As this is a great cause, we the people, express our sentiments to you freely hoping we may thus aid you to conduct it to a glorious result.

The Post-Office NEWS, which will forward our readers, last week, contained a notice of a letter postmarked and duly stamped paid at Dayton, Ohio, received on upon which we have to pay the postage over again, because it was an old stamp, just such an one as the New York City Post-Office will receive, and has no other. Is this right? Is there to be no redress? Is the public again to be swindled out of a few millions, as in the case of the first stamp?

Correction.—J. R. J. Robinson's communication, I think, is at 141 "German" Street.

News of the Day.

SATURDAY, AUG. 30

Washington is very quiet, and but little of interest came over the wires from there last night. The news that the Confederates had retired from the line of the Potomac is confirmed. Why they have done so is a mystery. It is announced from the State Department, that passports will not be required from passengers going to and from Canada—Worli.

This is equivalent, almost, to a repeal, by Mr. Seward, of the restriction imposed by requiring passports. All the passenger has to do is to embark to Europe from Canada, instead of sailing direct from one of our own ports.

News of the Privateer Sumter.—The State Department has received a letter from the United States Consul at Curacao, dated 7th inst, in which he says that according to the report of the runaway slave, an Englishman named Orl, from the Privateer Sumter, she was not allowed to enter the port of Genfuegos de Cuba, but was ordered to anchor below the fort. Her prizes, however, six in number, went into port. The Sumter, after coaling, proceeded to sea immediately, supposing some of our men-of-war were in pursuit. She subsequently captured two American vessels, both loaded with provisions, one of them named the Joseph Maxwell, of Puerto Cabello. She was seen on the coast of Venezuela, on the coast of Venezuela, proceeding to the windward, and it is supposed she continued her course through the windward passage to capture vessels there. The Consul had, on the day of writing, called on the governor and commander, requesting him to answer his question whether the Sumter would again be admitted into the port should she reappear. The governor, in his reply, assured him that she would not, on the ground that since she left there, she had been capturing prizes, and as he desired to occupy a strictly neutral position, according to his orders, he could not permit the island to be made a starting point for the Sumter. The consul also questioned the governor in regard to other vessels under the same flag and command, to which he stated that should another such vessel appear, he would act according to circumstances. The consul adds: "I am of the opinion the governor has committed himself in admitting the Sumter here, and now desires to arrange the affair." The majority of the people of Curacao, are of the same opinion.—*Cor. World.*

Kentucky no longer to be neutral.—It is rumored that Kentucky will no longer be the government that her neutral position can no longer be respected. Eminent Kentuckians, it is said, have advised this measure, and have stated that the Union citizens of the State will give it their full support, and will not be deterred by the Union citizens of the neutrality without the most weighty reasons.—*ib.*

We copy this, as a specimen of the rumors of what the government is going to do. We hope it is put down to abolish slavery. When it does, we expect to see it put down the Rebellion in all its forms, not excepting the Kentucky rule of neutrality. But so long as government plays the ruse of neutrality in respect to the source and cause of the Rebellion, we shall not expect to see it put down the neutrality and the rebellion of Kentucky. Who are the Kentucky neutrals but slaveholders, intent on the preservation of slavery?

The N. Y. Herald calls on the government to suppress the Tribune, the Liberator, the Anti-Slavery Standard, along with the Journal of Commerce and other rebel sheets. The Herald would like to divert attention from itself.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. The suppression of the Christian Observer.—Yesterday a wise and judicious step was taken by the United States Marshal, in suppressing the only traitor sheet published in this city. The Christian Observer, although a religious paper, and edited by a member of the Gospel, has for some time past, teamed with villainous articles in support of the rebellion, and slandering the brave patriots who have left the battlefield for the dangers and hardships of the battle-field.

The Observer has professed to be an organ of the New School Presbyterian Church, but it is an organ of the Presbyterian, the able organ of that body in this city says that it is

repudiated by ministers and laymen, in this city and vicinity, and as far as the church membership extends southward, eastward, and westward from this point, with fast decreasing and insignificant exceptions. It is therefore, scarcely just to speak of it as a traitor supplies as a New School paper. There is no denomination in the country from which the tone and spirit of that paper are more foreign than ours.

In his paper of the present week—the last one, probably that will ever appear—Dr. Converse says: "A Virginia Secessionist is in Virginia." The following is an extract of a letter from a Northern gentleman residing in Virginia, to a friend in Philadelphia. (Under date of Aug. 9, he says)

"Tension is an utter impossibility. The gross brutal feeding of the negroes, outrages perpetrated by the chicken stealers sent here to ravage the country, pillage the houses and burn them, outrage the women and shoot down, for amusement, peaceable citizens, and even children on the streets, have given rise to a bad Administration."

The editor adds a comment to give force to his correspondent's denunciation of our soldiers at the South.

The Observer, with apparent satisfaction, allows a secession correspondence in Missouri, to say:

"Be assured, Missouri is not, as soon as she can get out, from such abominable misrule. The Administration has thus done for Missouri what the Secessionists of the State, or elsewhere, never could have done. If you tell me that there are the desire to secede from a bad Administration, the ready answer is, yes, but the Administration is backed in this coercion by nearly the entire North. From what I know of public and general sentiment in this State, we are not going to secede today. In Missouri, the General Government continues to force on our soil, for the purpose of coercing us to stay in a Union that has become a loathing and abhorrence to the great mass of the people."

Further extracts are given from the Observer, including its commendations of other secession papers. Our readers will notice in this, the tendency of pro-slavery Presbyterian clergymen and editors to Rebellion, in company with the Roman Catholic Freeman's Journal.

MONDAY, AUG. 30

The Mayor of Washington City, James G. Berrett, has been arrested for disloyalty, and is lodged, for safe keeping, in Fort Lafayette, near New York.

Lady Spies.—A number of ladies who have acted as spies in the service of Rebels, have been arrested and placed under control.

Express Companies.—The following order has been published by the Post Office Department:

THE ORDER OF DEPT. OF THE POST OFFICE, AUG. 24, 1861.

The President of the United States directs that his proclamation of the 16th inst., interdicting commercial intercourse with the so-called Confederate States, shall be applied to correspondents with those States, and has directed the Post Office Department to cause the same to be strictly enforced as relates to such correspondence. The officers and agents of this department will, therefore, without further instructions, lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with the States named, by causing arrest of any express agent or any other person who shall, after the promulgation of this order, receive letters to be carried to or from those States, and will seize all such letters and forward them to this department.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

Treason in Connecticut.—Danbury, Ct., Aug. 24.—At the raising of a peace flag to-day, at New Fairfield, about four hundred Unionists were present, and they had down the peace flag and run up the Stars and Stripes in its place. It was successfully resisted, and resulted in a serious fight. Two peace men, Messrs. Wildman and Gorham, were seriously wounded, one of them it is thought fatally. No fire was made. Sheriff Pickens and others were freely used. But about seventy Unionists were present. The peace flag is still flying. Great excitement exists.

SECOND LIBERTY.

Danbury, J. P. M.—The two wounded peace men were alive at half past 3 o'clock this morning. They were only about three hundred people at the meeting. The peace flag is still flying. No fighting was anticipated. No arrests of the disturbers of the meeting have as yet been made.

Gen. Banks at Winchester.—The rumors that Gen. Banks has entered Winchester are without foundation. He has not been in Virginia.

Seizure of Boat.—The Government has to-day seized all the small boats of every description on the Potomac, within fifteen miles of Washington—over four hundred in number—with the double purpose of preventing intercourse with the rebels and of securing means of transporting troops when the occasion arises.

Secession papers. The destruction of the office of secession papers by mobs is continued. At Grafton, Va., on the 23d, while Governor Thomas was addressing a crowd, some seces-

Unionists made a disturbance which resulted in the destruction of the *Alleghenian*. On Saturday afternoon an attempt was made to raise a secession flag near Bridgeport, Conn., and end the Union of the United States. A dispatch from Wilmington, Del., states that on Saturday night a mob of 100 men, armed with shotguns, and that an attack on it was probable. The Trenton (N. J.) *True American* (secession) suspended on Saturday. The Bangor Democrat suppressed some time ago, but reappeared as an extra, of which fact the postmaster was notified by dispatch, and retains the papers until orders are received.—World.

Concentration of the rebel troops.—A authentic intelligence received from Tennessee, states that immediately after the battle of Ball Run, the rebel authorities made extraordinary exertions to bring forward troops, and that the result has been the transportation of large forces from Tennessee to Virginia, which has been held at home for defensive operations on the Mississippi. The Cotton States and Georgia army, which was at Ball Run—all that could be spared from home—Bourbon has now a larger force than at any previous time. However great the necessity for them to commence an onward movement to prevent his Army from going into dissolution, yet no fears are expressed that he will venture an attack upon our lines.

The Mutineers.—Of the forty-four men of the New York Seventeenth under arrest in the guard-house, charged with mutiny, thirty-six were to-day transferred to the Navy-yard and subsequently an order came from McClellan for the discharge of about twenty, who were to return to their regiment. Those remaining in the guard-house are held for trifling offences.—Times.

Troubles of Union Men in Kentucky and Tennessee.—Families driven from their homes.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says:

"We stated a short time ago that two young men, named Buebay and Harp, arrived in this city from Hickman county, Kentucky, having been driven from their homes by the secessionists of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee. Three large families, numbering fully twenty-five sons arrived from the same vicinity yesterday, and stopped at the Oyer House, on Market street. The heads of the families were John Bownell, John Buebay and William Harp. Their condition is really deplorable. They were forced to leave their farms at a few hours' notice, leaving their crops and household goods to the secessionists. They traveled with the aged and infirm and youthful and tender members of their families from Hickman county in wagons, and encountered many hardships. They inform us that fully fifty families in Hickman and Ballard counties have been forced to leave their homes and to abandon their crops and nearly all they possessed in the world, their office being that they entertained Union sentiments."

Additional arrests for treason are taking place, at Philadelphia in New Jersey, in Lodi, in Cincinnati, &c.

TUESDAY, 27th.

The Mutineers of the N. York 12th, 21st, 79th, and the Maine 2d Regiments, are to be conveyed to Fortress Monroe, to await transportation to the dry Tortugas, where they are to be employed upon the Public works, until such time as they again show themselves worthy to bear arms.

Foreigners held as Prisoners.—In several instances foreigners, who had taken passage in American vessels for Cuba, and other countries, and which have been seized by privateers, have been carried to Southern ports, and held as prisoners of war. The attention of the appropriate representatives of Foreign Governments has been called to these instances, and they are opening correspondence, under the sanction of the Administration, with their Consular Agents to effect the release of such persons.

Missouri—Athens threatened.—Knox, Iowa, Monday, Aug. 26.—A private of Col. Moore's Regiment arrived here from Athens Mo., last night. He states that Col. Green was apparently at place with a force variously estimated at from fifteen hundred to three thousand. The Union pickets which were sixteen miles out, were driven in. Col. Moore has nine hundred men and four cannon. Three hundred men left here to reinforce him. Gen. Hurlburt is reported to be behind Green with six hundred Union troops.

Ironton, Saturday, Aug. 24.—Reports, to-day, give information of Gen. Hardee's forces, which are withdrawing from Greenville towards Reeves' Ferry, which they are fortifying; and also to Peyton's Station, near the Arkansas river. This seems to confirm previous reports that the Eastern division of the rebels is hastening to join Gen. Pillow. A strong body of Jeff. Thompson's force is represented to have occupied Benton, eight miles back of Commerce, where they are throwing up fortifications.

Scranton, Penn., Monday, Aug.—Wm. Halsey, hailing from Ithaca, was waived upon by a party of citizens at his hotel, yesterday, and requested to leave town in three hours or accept the alternative of riding out on a rail. He refused, being provoked beyond endurance, by endeavoring to induce parties to take the New York *Day Book*, and by uttering the basest treason. He left precipitately.

A Naval expedition, of a formidable character, has for some time been in course of preparation at Old Point Comfort. Its destination is very properly kept a profound secret, except among these whose business it is to know it. The preparations are now very nearly completed, and it will probably start during the present week. A third expedition under Lieut. Crosby, of the Eastern shore of Virginia, has proved successful. He went to Tangier Sound, and brought back a schooner as a prize. The strictness of military rule at Fortress Monroe and in the outlying country is now such that it is difficult to get a single matter to receive any knowledge through the medium of spies. Special passes are required, to go in any direction. Gen. Wool's orders in this respect, as well as in reference to depredations on the property of citizens, are very stringent.

East Tennessee—Intentions of the K. G. C.—Letters from East Tennessee speak of a growing rebel force at Camp Boone, near Clarksville, the headquarters of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The plan of the Knights is, after they have got 10,000 men, to lay the country waste from Cumberland Gap through East Tennessee and Kentucky to the Ohio River, and along that to Pennsylvania, the whole force not moving together, but divided into two small marauding parties, which will avoid bodies of Union troops, and confine their operation to the destruction of property. It is hoped before long, as expected 10,000 are gathered, Gen. Anderson, with loyal Kentuckians and Tennessee refugees, will visit Camp Boone.—Tribune.

No Passes to Newspaper Correspondents.—Gen. McClellan made an order yesterday that no passes should be sent forth to newspaper correspondents.

How the Rebels Treat Union Men.—While men here expected to be permitted to utter reasonable sentiments with impunity, and even to aid and abet the Confederate cause by acts, in Virginia the lips of Union men are sealed by the military despotism which prevails there, and if they dare to open their eyes they are driven from the state, or arrested and sent to prison. Let the following suffice as an exemplification of this truth:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, CAMP PIKES, MARSHES Junction, June 9, 1861.
To Brigadier-Gen. M. L. Bosham, Commanding Forces in Fairfax Court House.

SIR: The following-named persons in Fairfax County, residing near Accotink District, have been reported to me as inimical to me, and dangerous to our cause, viz: Alfred Reeker, Eber, Mason, John Mason, R. F. Roberts, Jonathan Roberts, and Levi Deming.

Mr. John H. Barnes, Deputy Sheriff, of Captain Deming's Company, will inform you where they are to be found.

"You will please obtain, secretly, reliable written testimony, proving the above charges against said individuals, and if in your judgment such testimony should be deemed sufficient, you will have them arrested forthwith, and sent to the military post at Fort Belvoir, Smith's Fort, where you will report to Gen. William Smith, who has been instructed to make the necessary arrangement for their safe keeping."

"But should the testimony only amount to strong suspicions of their dangerous characters, they will be allowed twenty-four hours notice to leave the country, not to return therein until after the war, under penalty of being arrested and kept in close confinement during said period, should the order be violated."

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Brigadier-General Commanding."

WEDNESDAY, 28th.

Startling Rumor.—Cincinnati, Aug. 27.—We learn from the Kanawha that Col. Tyler's forces at Summersville were surrounded and badly defeated by the rebels, under Gen. Boyd, early yesterday morning. We have received no particulars yet. [Doubtful.]

It is reported that the English and French fleets on our coast are intended for service at Vera Cruz; intervention in Mexican affairs being the probable design of those governments.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 26.—The much talked-of expedition from Old Point has sailed under the command of Gen. Burnside, accompanied by the frigates Minnesota and Walcott, the ship-of-war Pawnee, gunboats Monticello and Harriet Lane, the steamers Adelaide and George Peabody, the propellers Fanny and Adriatic, with a large number of schooners, barges, &c. The Quaker City will follow in a few hours. The vessels carried over one hundred guns and about four thousand men.

Missouri.—The movements of the rebel forces in Missouri appear to be so shrouded in mystery. The army under Gen. Matthew Green, which was supposed to be advancing on Kirksville, had, by the last accounts, been discovered to be rapidly retreating towards the Missouri river.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

The Edition of England.—Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 27.—[No Mr. Adams, Minister at St. James, writes that

of the British mind the independence of the rebels is fully admitted as a military and political necessity; that they acknowledge England is but a question of time and prudent courtesy. (Quoted.)

The Rebel Advantages.—Washington, Aug. 27.—The indications of a general advance of the rebel army, and the fact that it is steadily increasing in numbers and in the quality of its force, has been of great importance in the event of an attack. The rebel force has been thrown forward to Bailey's Cross Roads, where they are making a strong entrenched position. At Vienna they have assembled in some force, and federal scouts report a large body at Falls Church.—The World.

THURSDAY, 29th.

The Battle at Summersville.—It appears that the 26th inst., the Seventh Ohio Regiment under Major Tyler, were surrounded while at Breakfast at Summersville, and it is reported that they were killed and captured. The rebels were at Gauley bridge. The rebels numbered 8,000 men, 1,400 cavalry, and 10 guns, and completely hemmed in the 900 Union troops, who were taken by surprise. The Union troops fairly cut their way through the rebels, escaping with only two hundred missing, capturing the enemy's weapons and the prisoners. The rebels were in a desperate and most. The regiment seems to have fought with desperate valor against overwhelming odds. The rebel loss is estimated.—Times.

The Times speaks of this as "another sad defeat." The Sea calls it a victory. It was certainly a heroic exploit.

Missouri.—A startling rumor reaches us from St. Louis. It is stated positively that Ben McCulloch is marching on Jefferson City with ten thousand men, and warm work is to be done. The Missouri troops, however, are well disposed to repel such an attack as this is reported to be. There are 12,000 of our forces at Cairo and Bird's Point, 4,000 at Cape Girardeau, 8,000 near Ironton, 5,000 at Sulphur Spring, 5,000 at Jefferson City, Lexington, 7,000 at Rolla, and 20,000 to 30,000 at St. Louis.—Times.

The Potomac.—From Gen. Buick's column we learn that the rebels have been driven from the rebel upon our pickets near Harpers' Ferry, and an attack was threatened at the Point of Rocks on Saturday. The rebels at Leesburg have moved their camp further from the river. Over one hundred of the recusant members of the New York Nineteenth have returned to duty, and by the energy of the officers the regiment will soon be in good condition. The health of the troops has greatly improved.—World.

The rebels have advanced in strong force to Bailey's Cross Roads and Washington is again threatened both by day and by night with rumors of an attack upon the Federal lines. The most trustworthy reports seem to confirm the matter to a few attacks upon our pickets. Gen. McClellan was ordered the Potomac yesterday, reviewing the rebels and the system of fortification. It is his ability to drive off the enemy in his own good time.

From Memphis, we learn that a battle is reported as having taken place Tuesday, at Cape Girardeau, in which the rebels were victorious; much excitement was occasioned at Cairo, but no particulars have reached us.

Washington.—The intelligent and trustworthy correspondent of the American Baptist of this city, A. C. writes thus:

"Expectation has been on tip-toe during the week, leading to the sudden appearance of Beauregard before our eyes behind Washington, and the report of a fearful and decisive battle somewhere along the banks of the Potomac. But the relative positions of the armies have undergone no change. The call of the Secretary of War for all the troops available orders in the different States, has immediately been forwarded to Washington, and the report that there were strong indications of a movement of the Southern force towards the Capital, along the line of the Potomac, and to Maryland, have awakened the most intense anxiety, mingled with alarm at first, now ripening into the desire for public view at all costs. The certain and boldness of their faces. Troops have been hurrying on to the seat of war in response to the call, and the Federal forces must be augmented there by many thousands. The increasing energy and stringency of the Administration, and the activity and confidence of the army, have been everywhere giving expression to the liveliest satisfaction at the improvement."

The same writer has the following.

The Coming Battle. I say the coming battle, because there is no shaking its approach. The regular tramp, tramp, tramp of its legion is forming me, and more distinct every hour. The roll of the drum is beating it and us, and may continue to hide its details and events from all except those who must lead its onslaught, and that very hour comes. The whole may be presented in public view at once. The certain and boldness of their faces, hour, and present the entire scene of terrible conflict. Hark! and anxious, don't you know not exactly what it is, but

So was the brother and the sister
In John's arms to dwell
Weeping
Over the principles.

HOT CORN—ALL HOT.

As the earlier setting of the summer sun warns us of the coming fall months, this call, familiar to the ears of all New Yorkers, is heard from thick until the short hours of morning. It comes usually from some poor negro, whom you will find squatted at the corner of two streets, with her pall of smoking ears on one side of her, and a nest of curly-headed little ones on the other. Few are the resources of this people, shut out from most employments open to other races that find a home on this broad continent. I often ask "How do they live," and never does this plaintive cry meet my ears but my thoughts turn to a people robbed and peeled, trampled on and despised, and if I can do no more I offer up a prayer that God would be merciful and give to them a name and a place to dwell in safety.

But not alone is the trade followed by the women. I remember once seeing a poor lame negro, dragging a rickety hand cart while two little ones pushed behind. They toiled painfully on, in the twilight, over the cobble stones. The cry of "Hot corn" came beebeehingly from the lips of the old man, as if he felt he had no right to the room he took up in the world, and feared he might give offence to the brutal carman, and hack drivers, that recklessly threatened, every instant, his destruction.

Mr. Greeley (in the Tribune) and many others ask, "Why don't they rise?" Rise, while they are shut out from our sympathy, our churches, our schools, and the means of living! and yet they are constantly making efforts to find the means of rising—efforts that, resulting in failure, destroy hope. A man who has a slave in Raleigh, N. C., bought himself his wife and children. He could not remain in N. C., and came to New-York, when, by patient industry, he was able only to get bread for his family. One of his sons consented to learn something of the chair making and chair seating business. He could not work at it, in a shop with white men, and as his only resort opened a little place of his own, where he offered to sell new chairs or repair old ones. Before long, some negro hater accused him of selling second hand furniture without a license. A policeman took him before the judge who set a time for the trial. He was innocent, but was too long in finding his witnesses, and got into court only to find himself condemned and fined. Being in feeble health, his friends, feared he could not live in prison, and made an energetic effort to save him by paying his fine. In the hope of gathering the money, an "entertainment" was got up. The tables were spread, some tickets sold, and the guests already gathering when a gang of white ruffians rushed in and destroyed all. The poor colored people were so glad to escape without further brutal treatment, and the police (who had been so ready to take up a colored man on a charge of trying to get a living by selling old furniture), utterly refused to arrest white rowdies who had eluded in their hands, votes in their pockets, and grog shop influence to back them. The last time I saw Jones, he told me he expected to go to jail for want of the money to pay his fine, and had no hope he could outlive the term of his sentence.

But a better day is coming. The black race have not suffered such terrible wrongs with such unexampled patience, for nothing. They are beginning to be appreciated. They will be the free laborers of the South, which to-day would not see them all removed, if any influence could keep them. The officer who at Fortress Monroe has the care of the "contrabands" declares "That fifty of them will do more work in a day, than one hundred of the white men he used to have," nor would it be very surprising if the Democratic party became truly the party of the people, the whole people, taking the ground that all are created free, and that none are to be deprived of liberty except by the old process of law, including indictment for some crime committed, and if convicted, still under the protection of equal law, and therefore not slaves.

SOMEBODY'S GRANDPA.

"Oh!" cried Emma Rich, out of breath with running to catch up with Julia Kent, "there's an old man coming down Truman street, he walks so queer: the boys are pestering him, and I frightened me awfully."

Julia looked around, yet saw nobody but Emma as her side pale and trembling.

"How did he look?" asked Julia.

"Awfully!" said Emma, who saw through her fears, and fears, you know, often give quite a strong impression. Julia looked again, and caught sight of an old man staggering round the corner, with a pack of rude boys behind him.

"Let's run away!" cried Emma.

Instead of that, Julia stopped. "I should think those boys would be ashamed to treat an old man so," she said, her cheeks glowing. "He's somebody's grandpa."

"Oh dear, I'm so scared!" cried Emma again.

"Scared?" cried Julia, indignantly; "then run!" Julia went back. "Boys," she said boldly, "I think you ought to be ashamed, to treat a poor old man so. Should you like it if 'twas your grandpa?"

"Who are you?" cried the rude boys, and began to sneer at her.

"You may laugh as much as you please," said Julia; "I don't mind it."

"I hear a friendly voice," said the old man, "but I am blind; I cannot see where it comes from."

"It is I," answered the child, going up to him, "and I'll lead you home, if you'll like me to. Maybe you lost your way, sir. It must be so hard not to see."

"Yes, dear child," said the old blind man; "I'm a stranger here. I'm visiting my daughter, who lives in—street. I just stepped out to sun and air myself, and somehow missed my way. The boys think I'm in liquor, for I can't walk with young legs. How came you to befriend me, dear child?"

"Oh, sir," said little Julia, "I thought you must be somebody's grandpa, and I could not bear to see you treated so. I will lead you home, sir."

"God bless you, dear child," said the old man.

As soon as Julia took him in charge, the rude boys sneaked off, showing that the brave stand of even a little girl for the right, confounds and puts to flight the wicked. Kindly and carefully she helped him down unexpected steps, round sharp corners, and by the dogs and the people in the streets, the old man, thankful for a little child to lead him, and Julia very pleased to do it; for Julia had been taught to respect and care for the aged. Her grandpa had lived in her father's family, and she knew how old feet needed young active steps to go with them; old eyes wanted young bright eyes to see for them; and old hands which had done the hard work of other days, must now have young, strong hands to help them.

So in every old man, no matter how poor or how pitiful he was, she saw "somebody's grandpa," who ought to have the respectful behaviour, the kind attentions, and the affectionate treatment which made her grandpa so happy while he lived, and which made grandpa's memory so sweet to his little grandchild—*Child's Paper.*

TO BORROWERS

1. THE IRON RULE—Never borrow a paper, book, umbrella, horse, cart, plough, shovel, spade, pickaxe, chain, or anything else whatever, if you can possibly do without it, nor then either unless with consent of the owner.

2. THE SILVER RULE—Not only use the article borrowed as careful as if it were your own, but much more so, for it is not your own: nor retain it beyond the time agreed on, without the owner's verbal or written consent.

3. THE GOLDEN RULE—As soon as you have done using the thing borrowed, return it, with thanks, and be ready to return the favor.

CONSISTENCY—It is amusing, sometimes, to read the attempts made by such Biblical interpreters as Bishop Hopkins, Rabbi Raphael and the Argus to prove that chattel Slavery is a Bible and a Christian institution. They do not seem to regard the inconsistency of the attempt to prove the blessedness of slavery from the Bible. By showing that it was pronounced as a curse upon Ham. As a good clergyman down in Hartford remarked, they establish the blessed curdness, and the cursed blessedness of slavery beyond a doubt—*Phonix.*

Too Many in a Hut—A young bachelor who had been appointed deputy sheriff, was called upon to serve an at-

tachment against a beautiful young widow. He accordingly called upon her, and said

"Madam, I have no attachment for you."

The widow blushed, and said she was happy to agree that his attachment was respectable.

"You do not understand me, you must proceed to court."

"I know it is leap year, sir, but I prefer you would the court."

"Mrs. P., this is no fun for trifling the justice is waiting."

"The justice! why, I should prefer a parson."

A CONVENIENT MEMORY—"Mary, my love, do you remember the text this morning?" "No, papa, I never remember the text. I've such a bad memory." "Mary," said her mother, "did you notice Susan Brown?" "Oh, yes, what a fright!" She had on her last year's bonnet done a pea-green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown gaiters, imitation Hamilton collar, a lava bracelet, her old ear-drops, such a fan!"

A WIFE'S INFLUENCE—A married man falling in misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed by domestic endearment, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that although all abroad he darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home, over which he is a monarch.

"TO FIND OUT IF A MAN WILL CHEAT YOU.—If it is important for you to know whether a man will cheat you, he can, sound him as to his willingness to help you to cheat somebody else."—*Exchange.*

Query. Would it be honest to make the experiment thus tempting your neighbor? Instead of detecting his honesty, might not he detect yours?

In the matter of plain speaking, we are many of us like the soldier, who in his first battle was afraid to fire a musket, lest he might hurt somebody.

Hurry and Cunnings are the two apprentices of Disparity and Skill, but neither of them ever learns his master's trade.

A handful of common sense is worth a bushel of learning.

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